Dimensions.

	T. microlepis.		T. Blythii.	
	Ad.	Yg.	Ad.	Yg.
Total length	150	80	163	78
,, (without caudal) Depth of body	$\frac{127}{64}$	$\frac{66}{32}$	140 59	64 29
Length of head	44	26 8	48 13	26 8
Length of 1st dorsal spine		5	9	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{9}$
", 3rd ", "	21	14	25	٤
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 25	16 13	$\frac{26}{25}$	13 13
,, 1st anal ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,	13 17	- 6 9	13 19	6 10
,, 3rd ,, ,,	18	11	25	14

XXII.—On Strauch's Triton longipes. By G. A. Boulenger.

In my revision of the newts, published in 1882*, I expressed the opinion that Strauch's Triton longipes † from Astrabad, N. Persia, should probably be considered a variety of Molge cristata, agreeing with var. Karelinii, Strauch, except in the more elongate digits. This view was endorsed shortly afterwards by Camerano ‡, who referred some Italian specimens (from the Gran Sasso) to subsp. longipes, not, however, without some hesitation. I am now in a position, thanks to the kindness of Dr. F. S. Monticelli, who sent me numerous specimens of M. cristata from near Naples, to state that T. longipes represents merely an individual variation of Molge cristata, var. Karelinii. Among the Naples specimens there is one, a male post nuptias, which is in every respect referable to T. longipes; its digits are extremely slender and elongate, all the fingers except the first extending beyond the snout when the fore limb is stretched forwards, and the longest toe reaching the elbow when the limbs are pressed against the body. As there exists in the same locality every passage between such a specimen and a normal M. cristata,

^{*} Cat. Batr. Grad. s. Caud. 1882.

[†] Rev. Salam. Gatt., Mém. Ac. St. Pétersb. xvi. no. 4, 1870, p. 44. † P. Z. S. 1884, p. 423, and Mon. Anf. Urod. Ital., Mem. Acc. Tor. (2) xxxvi. 1884.

var. Karelinii, it is clear that the form longipes cannot be upheld even as a subspecies. The measurements are here given of the specimen referable to T. longipes (a) and of a normal M. cristata, var. Karelinii (b), both males from Naples.

	α .	
	millim.	millim.
Total length	. 108	108
From snout to cloaca	. 60	56
Head (skull)	. 14	14
Width of head		11
Fore limb		22.
Third finger		- 6
Hind limb	. 28	22
Third toe		7
Tail		52

It must be borne in mind that the typical form also varies considerably as regards the elongation of the digits, and that Strauch's statement as to the proportions of the limbs in *M. cristata* applies only to females, which have the digits much shorter than in the males. It is quite clear, from the measurements given on p. 46 of his memoir, that the specimen from the Gov. Kursk, with which he compares the (male) type specimen of *T. longipes*, is a female; it need hardly be added that such a course, in a group of animals in which the secondary sexual characters are so highly developed, can only convey a fallacious impression, especially if no mention is made of the sexes of the specimens the measurements of which are tabulated.

XXIII.—Note on the Gibbon of the Island of Hainan (Hylobates hainanus, sp. n.). By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

In his paper on the mammals of Hainan * Mr. Robert Swinhoe has given an account, mainly compiled from native authorities, of the Gibbon which inhabits that island; but no specimen appears hitherto to have been brought to Europe. The animal was referred by Mr. Swinhoe, with some doubt, to Hylobates pileatus, Gray, the Cambodgian species; but as he was unable to obtain a specimen, this reference has never been confirmed.

At length a specimen of this Gibbon has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. T. Lay, to whom it was

^{*} Proc. Zool. Soc. 1870, p. 224.